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ARE BROTHERS IN TREACHERY

American Indian at His Worst, and the Hun, Shown to Have Qualities in Common.

The German is not the originator of the "Kamerad" ruse, according to Ed Houston, a farmer living north of Junction City, Kan., who followed all accounts of battles in the big war very closely.

Mr. Houston says that the Indian was an adept at crying "Kamerad," in his own tongue, of course, long before the German empire was formed, and cites an experience of his own to prove it.

Mr. Houston was a member of Troop G, Seventh cavalry, the regiment commanded by the gallant Col. George Conder, for eight years. Under Captain Edgerly he went to the scene of the Pine Ridge treaty. The troops lined up to disarm a band of Indians that had given themselves up. They included the chief, Big Foot, and a large number of braves, as well as women and children.

The captives were herded together and soldiers formed a hollow square around them. Each Indian wore his blanket draped over his shoulders, and with arms folded across the chest in the customary Indian position, maintained a stolid silence. It was known that a number of the Indians carried guns, but no treachery was suspected.

Suddenly, apparently without a given signal, one Indian opened fire on the surprised troopers. Instantly all of the other braves followed suit, and even the squaws and older children joined in the attack upon the soldiers.

Little Indian boys with sawed-off shotguns fought until killed and the battle was a bloody affair. It ended when there were no more Indians, because the soldiers, angered at the treachery that had been shown, gave no quarter and the Indians asked for none.

The following day the Seventh went to Drexel Mission, where another battle took place. After the Pine Ridge trouble had been stamped out, the regiment returned to its station at Fort Riley, where Mr. Houston continued in service for a number of years.

Gull Gets Into Asphalt.

"It's crying like a baby and fighting like a devil," shouted Engineer James McQuade of the state team tug Governor Irwin, lying in the slip between piers 18 and 20, as he ran waving his arms toward police officers, John Malcom and John Maloney, on duty at the pier, writes a San Francisco correspondent.

"Get Captain Symon on the phone—tell him something awful is aboard the Irwin," said McQuade as he came alongside the officers, but the officers thought it better to investigate before communicating with Capt. James Symon, superintendent of the state tugs.

"There's something in the ash receiver, right under the smokestack of the Irwin," McQuade said.

The officers hurried back to the tug with the engineer. Ash-pit doors were thrown open and there, gasping for breath, lay a seagull that had flown down from the smokestack.

"I started working its wings with my hands and blowing down its throat, and in a few minutes it began to breathe all right, and flapped its wings to be off. They were scorched badly and it flew a little wobbly as it made away toward Yerba Buena Island. I bet that bird will remember this day," said Malcom.

Why American Publishers Are Liked.
Turn back to the magazines of 20 or 30 years ago and compare them with what is thought good enough for us. I was looking through such a magazine recently and found a poem by William Morris, and much else of a quality you would not think of looking for in a current magazine than for palm trees in Whitechapel. It is different in America; in spite of gross business instincts, or because of them, they do turn out magazines which are good to look at, and very often good to read; for American editors think nothing of paying a sum for a short story, which, to mention to a London editor, would make him feel as if something snatched in his hand. He wouldn't understand. The consequence is the best English writers send their wares first to the American market, where they are better displayed and get a better price—London Nation.

Paper Underclothing.
An excellent and durable quality of underclothing has been made of a fine-grained paper by Japanese manufacturers. After the paper has been cut to a pattern the different parts are sewn together and hemmed, and the pieces where the buttonholes are to be formed are strengthened with calico or linen. The paper is very strong and at the same time very flexible. After a garment has been worn a few hours it will interfere with the perspiration of the body no more than do garments made of cotton fabric. The paper is not sized, nor is it impermeable. After becoming wet the paper is difficult to wear. When an endeavor is made to tear it by hand it presents almost as much resistance as the thin skin used for tanking gloves.

World's Dead Mutes.
The amateur student of statistics will find plenty to ponder over in the figures as to the distribution of deaf-mutes throughout the world. A recent report on this phase of the census of the United States gives the proportion as 42.8 per 100,000, and shows that in the group of countries whose figures are 50 or less all are English-speaking except Holland—Oregonian.

Medical Science.
I think it is not an exaggeration to say that medicine, surgery, obstetrics and the many medical specialties have made more progress in the 72 years from 1846 to 1918 than in as many centuries before. I am also quite willing to believe that the next 70 years will be as fruitful as the last 70 have been—Maj. W. W. Keen, in the Yale Review.

NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



Facts About the Year 1919 of the Christian Era

WASHINGTON.—The year 1919 of the Christian era, which began Wednesday, January 1, and ends on Wednesday, December 31, not being a "leap year" will contain 365 days and a small fraction. It very nearly corresponds with the year 6832 of the Julian period, which began January 14, 1919. It may be explained that 7,980 Julian years form the period of agreement of the solar and lunar cycles with the cycles of indication.

The year 5880 of the Jewish era will begin at sunset on September 24, 1919. It is computed from the assumed date of the creation of the world according to Hebrew chronology—namely, Oct. 7, in the year 3761, B. C.

The year 2672 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro, began on January 1, 1919, Julian calendar. The year 2579 of the Japanese era, being the eighth year of the period of Taisho, began January 1, 1919, Gregorian calendar.

The 1338 of the Mohammedan era, or the era of the Hegira, begins at sunset on September 25, 1919, Gregorian calendar.

The year 1919 of the Christian era comprises the latter part of the one hundred and forty-third and the beginning of the one hundred and forty-fourth year of the independence of the United States.

The Julian day number of January 1, 1919, Gregorian calendar, is 2,421,500.

On the first day of January, 1919, approximately 1,000,000,000, or more exactly, 1,008,771,840, minutes have elapsed since the birth of Christ, or the beginning of the Christian era.

In the year 1919 there will be three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon:

A total eclipse of the sun, May 28-29, invisible at Washington.

A partial eclipse of the moon, November 7, visible at Washington; the beginning visible generally in North America except the extreme western part.

An annual eclipse of the sun, November 22, visible at Washington as a partial eclipse.

Silver and Gold Service Chevrans Make Trouble

PROTESTS reaching members of congress against the war department's service chevrons may lead to legislation prohibiting their use. Representative McKenzie of Illinois, Republican member of the house committee on military affairs, considers taking the lead in the matter.

The recent action of the war department in providing for the wearing of silver chevrons by those who served in this country has brought to a head the issue which has been smoldering ever since gold chevrons were designated for overseas service.

"I am greatly concerned over the situation and am inclined to think congressional action may be necessary prohibiting all sorts of service chevrons," said Mr. McKenzie. "Congressmen are being flooded with complaints of discrimination in the manner in which a distinction is drawn between those who served in this country and those in France."

"The gold chevrons are most highly prized, but this seems unfair. The men who served overseas did so because they happened to be ordered, not because of any choice of their own. Some of those who remained in this country did far more valuable service than those who went across."

"The men who dodged real military service by going in as army field clerks are entitled to wear the gold chevrons. Most of them never saw a German soldier except possibly after one was captured. They scarcely got within sound of a battle. Yet these men with their gold chevrons in some way are made to appear superior to those who wear silver chevrons who were anxious to get into the fighting but were held in this country for one reason or another."

"To my mind, if there are to be service chevrons the most equitable system would be to have them worn by those who served in actual fighting. Certainly there could be no objection to some little distinction for those who clearly risked their lives."

This raises the question of the air service. The flyers who were kept here as instructors clearly risked their lives continuously.

Bolivia Asks Relief From the Peace Commission

THE government of Bolivia has sent to Paris the evidence upon which that country bases its claims arising out of the Tacna and Arica dispute between Chile and Peru. Bolivia admits that she was defeated by Chile in the war between Chile and Peru, but she refused to sign a treaty of peace until 20 years after the Peruvian government formally concluded peace with Chile. Bolivia, as a result of the war, lost Antofagasta, her only outlet to the sea, and ever since, according to the statement of a diplomatic authority, she has been stifled as a nation.

Bolivia proposes to see if what she considers the wrong done her in the last century cannot be righted through an examination of the controversy by a properly constituted tribunal. Bolivia's chief claim is that she be given an outlet to the sea in order to develop her resources. By treaty arrangements with Peru and Chile, Bolivia has a free port at Antofagasta and Mollendo, the latter in Peru, but she insists that this is not sufficient.

It is considered certain by Latin-American diplomats here that the Tacna-Arica question will be brought up at the peace congress in Paris.

It is learned that among the advisers who went to France with President Wilson were experts on Chile and Peru. It is stated here in official circles that Chile would not be surprised if the United States, and possibly an international tribunal to be set up by the peace congress, calls upon Chile to execute the provision of the treaty of Antofagasta which marked the end of the war between Chile and Peru, for a plebiscite to be held in ten years, or 1893, to decide whether Tacna and Arica should remain Chilean territory or revert to Peru.

The nation losing the provinces would have to pay to the other \$10,000,000. The United States has sent notes to the presidents of Chile and Peru informing them that it "stands ready to tender alone, or in conjunction with other countries of this hemisphere, all possible assistance" to bring about an equitable solution.

Uncle Sam Is the Largest Merchant in the World

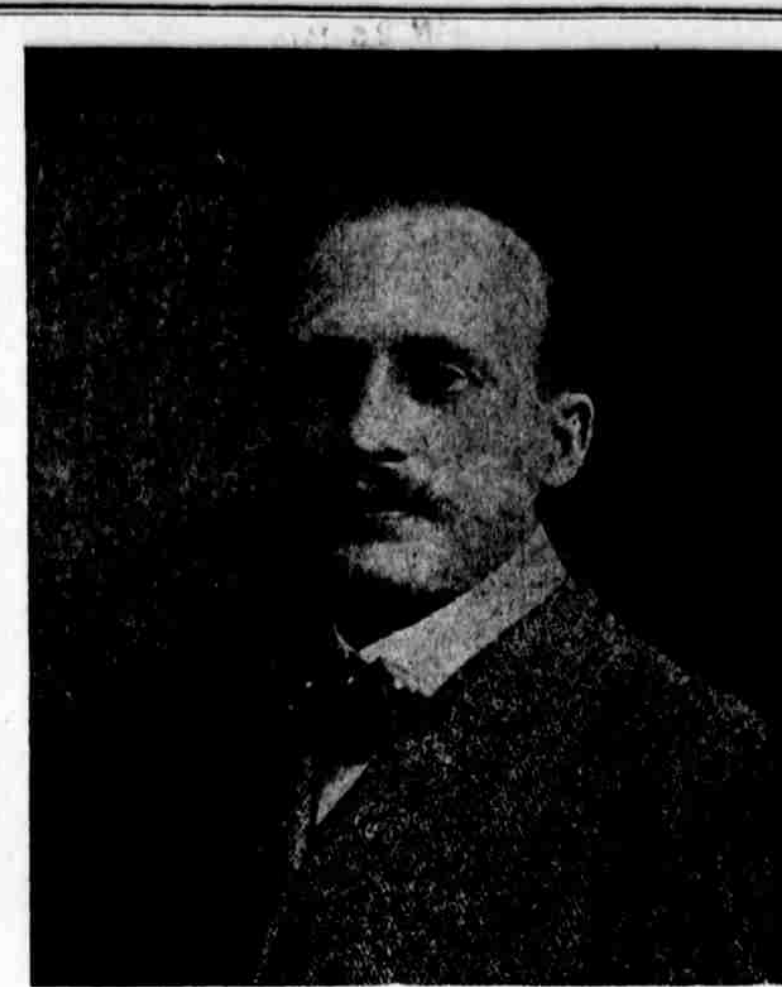
THE United States government is the largest merchant in the world today," says Frank A. Wood, editor of Dry Goods Reporter. Among the dry goods items in stock are the following:

Coats, overcoats, raincoats, 24,071,922
Flannel shirts, 9,742,824
Summer and winter drawers, 45,336,013
Trousers and breeches, pairs, 22,676,380
Summer and winter under-shirts, 44,509,172
Leggings and puttees, 15,855,249
Hats and caps, 6,839,924
Gloves and mittens, pairs, 10,003,444
Wool stockings, pairs, 46,113,241
Blankets, 5,011,401
Flannel for shirts, yards, 9,192,272
O. D. cotton flannel, yards, 12,804,455
Denim, yards, 19,295,371

"The stock in its warehouses and the distribution of the merchandise it holds would astound any department store owner who might have to face the problem of disposing of such goods," he continues. "They represent values of not only thousands and millions of dollars, but figures that run into the billions."

"Should this merchandise be thrown in the open market today very few if any competitors in the same line could stand up under the competition. Bankruptcy would be the inevitable result."

The warehouses and stations where stocks of this merchandise are stored number about 1,500. An inventory is to be taken immediately and the total amount of stock figured up at Washington.



WILLIAM LEGNER,
President of the Chicago & Milwaukee Brewers' Association, President of the C. Seipp and West Side Brewing Companies and Former Trustee of the Sanitary District of Chicago.

BUY FIFTH LIBERTY BONDS AND BE SAFE.

About the saddest thing in the world is to undergo self-denial for years, to save money and then to see the "rainy day fund" wiped out by the failure of some "wild cat" scheme. This happens every day. Widows and hard-working men are credulous. They listen to the oily promises of "get rich quick" promoters and hand over their savings to slick salesmen with "blue sky" securities promising impossible profits.

And when the bolt falls out of the clear sky the pitiful savings of years disappear in an instant. "The Bonanza Patrol Co. has gone up. We are ruined!" Then there is nothing to do but begin life all over—and at a time when earning capacity has begun to ebb and the way is thornier than ever before.

Whatever the temptation may have been in the past to do this thing, there is no excuse for it now. Hundreds of thousands of experienced publicity and investment men have been at work for nearly two years, under the authority of the American Government, educating millions of people in the fine art of safe investing. It is undoubtedly the fact that more people are saving money today than ever before in all the history of the world. And more of the people are interested in the proper handling of their savings accumulations. Literally millions have been taught to buy Government bonds, and they have learned to buy Thrift and War Savings Stamps as the best possible way to prevent the waste of fugitive quarters and dimes.

The Government will offer another chance to "get in on the ground floor" during the spring when the Fifth Liberty Loan is offered. The money will be spent to pay the cost of maintaining and restoring to their homes the valiant soldiers who have won for America the world's greatest victory. The bills must be paid and the American people must pay them.

From the "thrift and savings" viewpoint the Fifth Liberty Loan will be as good as, or even better than, the previous Liberty Loans. It is likely to have a shorter maturity and will enable the holder to obtain a generous income while he holds them and get his principal back, with a handsome appreciation during the coming period of intense activity and prosperity.

If anything "goes up in value" Liberty bonds surely will. The way to get the benefit of such advances in value is to buy the coming Fifth Liberty bonds.

To buy them when they are offered everybody should begin saving up now.

Set aside all the money you can spare out of your wages and have it in your savings bank for the initial payment on Fifth Liberty Bonds.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN

District.
At large—William E. Mason, Rep.

Richard Yates, Rep.
1—Martin B. Madden, Rep.
2—James R. Mann, Rep.
3—William W. Wilson, Rep.
4—John W. Rainey, Dem.
5—Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.
6—James McAndrews, Dem.
7—Niels Juul, Rep.
8—Thomas Gallagher, Dem.
9—Fred A. Britten, Rep.
10—Carl R. Chindblom, Rep.
11—Ira C. Copley, Rep.
12—Charles E. Fuller, Rep.
13—John C. McKenzie, Rep.
14—William J. Graham, Rep.
15—Edward J. King, Rep.
16—Clifford Ireland, Rep.
17—Frank L. Smith, Rep.
18—Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.
19—William B. McKinley, Rep.
20—Henry T. Rainey, Dem.
21—Loren E. Wheeler, Rep.
22—William A. Rodenberg, Rep.
23—Martin D. Foster, Dem.
24—Thomas S. Williams, Rep.
25—Edward E. Denison, Rep.

*Indicates re-elected.

The Chicago Eagle numbers among its subscribers the most influential, most prosperous and most respected men in Chicago.

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JOHN F. TYRELL,
Popular Chicago Lawyer.